



CITY OF DURBAN



ANNUAL REPORT

—OF—

CITY MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH



YEAR ENDING
30th JUNE, 1936

C I T Y O F D U R B A N

* * * * *

THIRTY-FIFTH

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF

C I T Y M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

Y E A R E N D I N G 3 0 T H J U N E 1 9 3 6

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P U B L I C H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E

Councillor Dr. S. Copley, Chairman.

" Mr. J.M. Harris, Vice Chairman

" Mrs. E. Benson

" Mrs. V. Burnside

" Mrs. J. Pearce

" Major J. Raftery

The Mayor (ex-officio -- Mr. Fleming Johnstone)

* * * * *



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	<u>Page</u>
Anti-Mosquito Sanitation	8 - 11
Births	1
Child Health Report	22 - 31
City Fever Hospital	3
Disinfecting Station	3
Deaths	1
Food Analyses	19 - 20
Health Visiting	28 - 29
House Refuse	14 - 16
Housing Report	34a - 34e
Infantile Mortality	2
Infectious Diseases	2 - 3
Laundry	3
Milk Supplies	17 - 18
Meat Supplies	16
Malaria	8 - 11
Night Soil, Slop Water & Refuse	14 - 16
Other Matters of Health and Sanitation	32 - 33
Plague Precautions	7 - 8
Population	1
Prosecutions	32
Staff	33 - 34
Sanatorium Benefit	4
Supervisor Midwives	29 - 31
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	4 - 6
Vital Statistics	1 - 2
Vaccination	3 - 4
Venereal Diseases	7
Water Supply	12 - 13

P.O. BOX 2443,
DURBAN.

To His Worship the Mayor and
Town Councillors of the City of Durban.

Sir, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Thirty-fifth Annual Report in the whole series dealing with the Health and Sanitary conditions of the local government area of Durban for the year ended 30th June 1936, being the First Annual Report since the elevation of the enlarged Borough to City status.

1. VITAL STATISTICS:

(i) Population - Census 1936 (Preliminary):

<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total.</u>
88,065	7,336	63,762	80,384	239,547

(ii) Births: Corrected for outward transfers only

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1933-34	1,297	300	735	3,035	5,367
1934-35	1,313	326	601	3,094	5,334.
1935-36	1,437	299	617	3,032	5,385.

European Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population = 16.30.

(iii) Still Births - Notifications:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1933-34	42	3	1	22	68
1934-35	36	7	41	61	145
1935-36	47	15	-	-	62

(iv) Deaths - Corrected for outward transfers only.

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1933-34	757	132	1,391	1,502	3,782
1934-35	791	120	1,245	1,377	3,533.
1935-36	764	81	1,561	1,234	3,640

European Death Rate per 1,000 of Population = 8.4

Infantile/...

[illegible]

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(v) Infantile Mortality :

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1933-34	71	34	526	349	980
1934-35	80	39	413	227	759
1935-36	62	19	-	-	-

(vi) Mortality in Children (1-5 years)

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
1935-36	32	15	341	211	599

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

(i) The following table sets out the Infectious Diseases

notified during the year.

The number of cases of Infectious Disease (excluding Malaria) notified during the year was 1,311 as compared with 1,173 in the previous year. A decrease of 11.8% occurred in enteric incidence, an increase of 36% in diphtheria and 13% in pulmonary tuberculosis, all races. Among Europeans there was an increase in the latter disease of 21%; Natives 15%; whilst Asiatics showed a decrease of 7%

Zymotic diseases were mild in type and the incidence on the whole, low, the most notable decrease being in connection with Enteric Fever.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES TABLE:

SUMMARY OF CITY CASES - 1935-1936.

Disease	Euro-peans	Coloureds	Natives	Asiatics	Total
Diphtheria	209	20	47	19	295
Enteric Fever	23	2	17	2	44
Scarlet Fever	93	-	1	1	95
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	121	59	378	204	762
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	2	23	8	35
Typhus Fever	4	-	-	-	4
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	1	2
Erysipelas	14	2	1	1	18
Endocarditis (Malignant)	1	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Fever	8	-	2	6	16
T.B. Meningitis	1	-	2	-	3
Ophthalmia Neon. & Gon.	5	-	1	3	9
Trachoma	-	-	2	4	6
E.C.S. Meningitis	7	-	2	5	14
Leprosy	-	2	5	-	7
Total:	489	87	481	254	1311
Malaria	8	-	2	1	11

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

(ii) Hospitalization of Infectious Diseases.

1,020 Patients were treated at the City Fever Hospital, including:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
Diphtheria	243	22	65	30	360
Scarlet Fever	86	3	1	-	90
Measles	62	31	58	3	154
Chicken Pox	42	8	162	8	220
Mumps	30	9	25	1	65
Pertussis	16	7	45	2	70
Others	52	-	12	6	70
Totals:	631	80	368	50	1,029

(iii) Ambulance Removals - Infectious Diseases.

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infectious Diseases	454	71	348	48	921
Government (General)	36	10	57	23	126
Other Institutions	31	6	14	6	57
Totals:	621	87	419	77	1,104

(iv) Disinfecting Station & Laundry:

During the year the following work was carried out:

Disinfections and			
Laundering	155,015	Articles	(I.D. Hospital)
Laundering.	107,155	do	(Corporation Departments)
Laundering.	1,410,447	do	(Government Hospital)

(v) Vaccination:

Figures kindly supplied by Senior Assistant Health Officer, Durban.

12-Year Old Re-Vaccinations.

	<u>Durban</u>
Registration of 12-year old European children	1,391
Successfully vaccinated	959
Insusceptible to vaccination	72
Vaccination postponed owing to illness	60
Previously had smallpox	-
Ratio per cent. of vaccinations to 12-year old registrations.	78.43

Infant/...

(v) Vaccinations (Contd):

Infant Vaccinations

	<u>Durban.</u>
Registration of Births entered in Vaccination Register	2,496
Successfully vaccinated	1,131
Insusceptible to vaccination	65
Vaccination postponed owing to illness	338
Previously had smallpox	-
Deaths of infants under 2 years registered	228
Exempted under Section 10 Act 15 of 1928	141
Ratio percentage of vaccinations registered during the year (after allowing for deaths of infants under 2 years)	67.64

3. TUBERCULOSIS : Pulmonary.

During the year there was an increase in the notifications received:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Natives</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases notified	121	59	378	204	762
Deaths registered	31	17	298	107	453
Case incidence per 1,000 of population	1.4	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.5
Case mortality per cent. per 1,000 of population	25.6	28.8	79.4	52.5	59.5
Death Rate	.3	2.4	4.7	1.2	1.9

SANATORIUM BENEFIT:

51 Applications were received for Sanatorium Benefit and during the year the patients listed for transfer to Nelspoort and Springkell Sanatoria numbered :

<u>Nelspoort</u>	4 Europeans	9 Others
<u>Springkell</u>	58 Europeans	-

As compared with the previous year the number of cases transferred to Sanatoria was as follows:

	<u>Year ending June</u> <u>30, 1935.</u>		<u>Year ending June</u> <u>30, 1936.</u>	
	<u>Nelspoort</u>	<u>Springkell</u>	<u>Nelspoort</u>	<u>Springkell.</u>
<u>Europeans</u> -- Male	14	11	3	25
Female	6	4	1	13
<u>Coloureds</u> -- Male	1	-	5	-
Female	2	-	4	-
Total:	23	15	13	38

Remarks/...

REMARKS:

Notable features of the year's progress with anti-tuberculosis measures are:

1. The increase in the number of patients treated at Springkell Sanatorium which for the first time exceeds the number sent to Nelspoort and the total increase in the admissions to both institutions - 51 as compared with 38 in the previous year. Analysis shows that less than 75 per cent. of these patients are genuine "Sanatorium" cases in the sense that they are likely to recover as a result of the treatment received. It seems futile to persist in sending the 'isolation' type of case to up-country or indeed any sanatorium. The new Springfield Hospital, when available will cater locally for all but specially selected cases of European and Coloured Tuberculosis for whom up-country treatment may prove preferable.

2. Early in the year, a Tuberculosis Clinic was established at the Addington General Hospital for all races. Medical service was provided by a roster of private practitioners, to begin with on a voluntary basis, but later remunerated at the rate of per session. The cost of the Clinic on its present basis is estimated at £ 1,000 of which the City Council contributes 25%, the Province 25% and the Central Government 50%.

The City Council appointed a whole-time Health Visitor to 'follow-up' European and Coloured cases and contacts. The Health visitor - Miss M.J. Alexander - took up her duties in February and very rapidly organized her section of the work on a satisfactory basis.

3. The magnitude of the task of 'following-up' Indian and Native cases called for special measures, which the Council proposes to provide by means of a Mobile Diagnostic Clinic, equipped with XRay plant. This Clinic will visit convenient points throughout the City in rotation so as to minimise the difficulty of making and maintaining/...

maintaining contact with such cases. District Health Inspectors, Mosquito and Rodent Patrolmen will be utilized in 'whipping up' contacts for examination by the Mobile Clinic at compounds, barracks, locations and selected outlying centres. The willing co-operation of employers of Native labour will be necessary in order to facilitate this 'circus' method of observation which appears to offer the only hope of discovering Native cases, particularly, at a fairly early stage of the disease.

Native deaths from Tuberculosis have increased by almost 25% over the previous year's total - 298 as against 234. Among the urbanised Native population, Tuberculosis is advancing at a perilous rate - the death-rate has doubled itself in the last twenty years - due principally to the fact that 'open' cases mingle freely with their fellows until haemorrhage or collapse forces the ignorant sufferer to seek hospital or medical care.

Suitable provision has been made on the Estimates of Expenditure for 1936-37, to equip and staff the proposed Mobile Diagnostic Clinic.

Thanks very largely to the influence of the Natal Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a sorely-needed beginning has been made with the organization of clinical facilities for controlling Tuberculosis. It is expected that, during the coming year, much progress will be made towards a fairly complete and efficient clinical organization, comprising central clinic - Dispensaries at the two general hospitals, Addington and Congella, an Inpatient Clinic at Springfield, supported by a wide-spreading field observation service based on the Mobile Diagnostic Clinic and the Health Department's district inspectional and visiting staffs.

4/.Venereal/....

4. VENEREAL DISEASES:

Attendances at the Special Clinic attached to the Government General Hospital are set out hereunder :

<u>Outpatients</u>								
<u>Borough</u>				<u>Imported</u>				
E.	C.	N.	A.	E.	C	N.	A.	
1934-35	5,677		2,886		207		758	
1935-36	4,494	425	3,726	683	144	21	652	71

<u>Inpatients.</u>		
<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Others</u>	
1934-35	90	806
1935-36	106	963

REMARKS:

The statistics indicate a general worsening of the position during the year, particularly in the case of Non-Europeans. Plans have been prepared for a new Hospital Block for Non-European cases of V.D., to be administered in conjunction with the new Non-European general Hospital, now nearing completion at Congella.

It is hoped that the Mobile Diagnostic Clinic described under the Tuberculosis section in the foregoing, will assist, during the coming year, to improve measures for the control of V.D.

5. PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS:

A thorough survey of the position as regards anti-plague measures is being undertaken with the view of enlisting the co-operation of property-owners in the routine destruction of rodents. It is feared that in the past, too much reliance has been placed on poison-baiting as opposed to systematic trapping and that property owners and occupiers have come to regard rodent control as a function devolving on the Corporation rather than on themselves. The present rat-catching staff employed by the Health Department is quite inadequate to relieve property-owners and occupiers of their duties in this connection. It is in fact necessary to re-organize
this/...

this section of the staff with the object of strengthening its inspectional functions, so that owners and occupiers can be obliged to institute routine rodent control measures in the properties for which they are responsible, and to the satisfaction of the Department.

Complaints received and investigated	313
Total Visits 	42,388
Rats destroyed 	
(a) By Anti-Plague Staff 17,995	
(b) By Anti-Malaria Staff 187	
(c) At Magazine Barracks <u>3,396</u>	21,578
Baits laid 	175,359
Traps set 	8,712

6. MALARIA - ANTI-MOSQUITO SANITATION:

Eleven cases of Malaria occurred during the year as against 264 in the previous year.

Measures of control as previously established, were maintained during the year. Out of a total of nearly 66,000 specimens of anopheles larvae collected from the various control districts into which the entire City area is divided, only 85 proved to be *A. gambiae*. No specimens of *A. funestus* were discovered. 10,146 apartments were fumigated to destroy adult mosquitoes.

Reclamation and drainage of low-lying areas in the City, particularly the Eastern Vlei, are progressing rapidly and narrowing down the problem of controlling Malaria.

Complaints of mosquito nuisance numbered 410 as compared with 350 in the previous year. Tins, bottles, drums, casks and rain-water tanks were found to be the principal breeding-places of culicines. The latter type of mosquito-nursery must continue to be a menace until the Added Areas can be served by Corporation water supply.

MALARIA CASES.

YEARS	CITY					EX-CITY					GRAND TOTAL
	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL	
1932 - 33	290	31	226	91	638	25	1	29	8	63	701
1933 - 34	342	76	573	163	1154	226	28	370	60	684	1838
1934 - 35	74	14	135	41	264	69	7	48	12	136	400
1935 - 36	7	-	4	-	11	28	-	2	-	30	41

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION 1935 - 36

	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total 1935-36	Total 1934-35	Total 1933-34
Old Borough	7	-	-	-	7	139	482
South Coast	-	-	2	-	2	11	69
Umhlatuzana	-	-	-	-	-	10	19
Mayville	-	-	-	-	-	5	62
Sydenham	-	-	-	-	-	26	132
North Coast	-	-	2	-	2	73	390
Total:	7	-	4	-	11	264	1154

MALARIA DEATHS.

	CITY					EX-CITY					GRAND TOTAL
	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL	E.	C.	N.	A.	TOTAL	
1932 - 33	22	4	65	23	114	6	1	28	5	40	154
1933 - 34	16	7	101	124	248	4	-	67	3	74	322
1934 - 35	5	-	14	55	74	4	-	9	2	15	89
1935 - 36	4	-	4	10	18	1	-	2	-	3	21

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION - 1935-36

	E.	C.	N.	A.	Total 1935-36	Total 1934-35	Total 1933-34
Old Borough	2	-	1	4	7	19	74
South Coast	-	-	-	1	1	5	26
Umhlatuzana	1	-	-	-	1	2	5
Mayville	-	-	2	1	3	14	27
Sydenham	-	-	1	2	3	19	54
North Coast	1	-	-	2	3	15	62
Total:	4	-	4	10	18	74	248

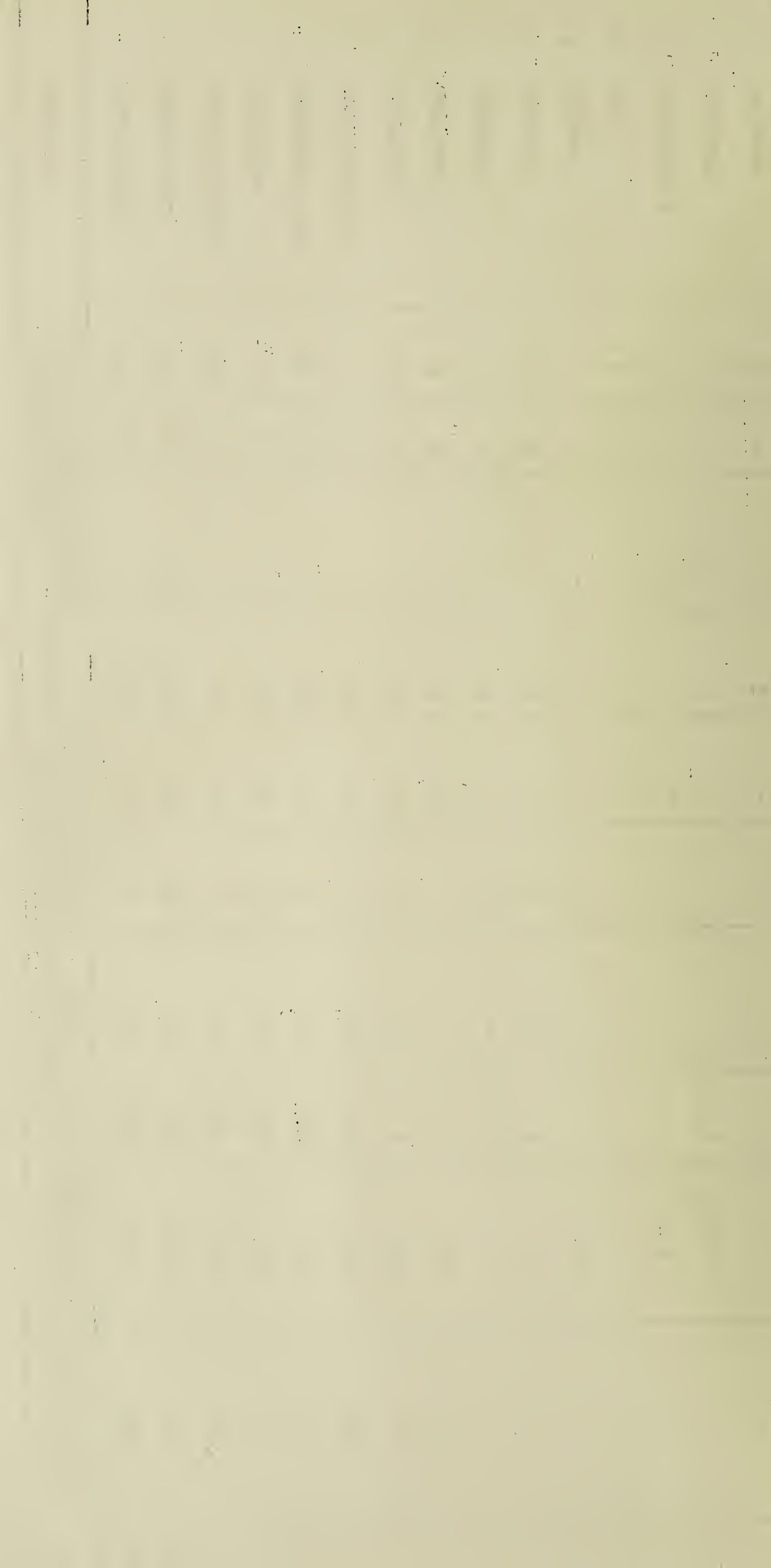
NO. OF OCCASIONS AND CONDITIONS IN WHICH A. GAMBIAE WERE FOUND

1935 - 1936

1935/36	Rainfall	Isolated Pools				Permanent Streams	Seepage and Pools Vegetated	Other Conditions	Monthly Totals
		No Vegetation	Formed by Seepage	Formed by Cattle	In Stream Beds.				
July '35	.570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
August	2.505	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
September	1.100	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
October	2.470	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	4
November	1.5115	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
December	2.95	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
January	4.02	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
February	8.11	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	5
March	5.30	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	7
April	3.733	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
May	8.481	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June	.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Totals.	41.2505	4	10	-	1	9	-	5	29
1934/35	58.451	15	74	6	10	59	7	29	200

FOCI OF VARIOUS LARVAE SUBMITTED FOR IDENTIFICATION - 1935/1936

Species	Isolated Pools			Seepage	Shallow Wells		Watercress Beds	Swamps	Streams and Ditches	Road Puddles & Hoof Prints	Totals
	Clear	Muddy	Vegetated		Exposed	Shaded					
A. mauritianus	159	110	24	333	376	68	42	204	947	29	2292
" demeillonii	61	130	14	335	90	24	37	68	586	37	1382
" pretoriensis	14	57	2	87	19	4	4	17	133	24	361
" cinereus	9	29	1	85	11	3	15	13	85	5	256
" squamosus var	10	11	1	44	8	3	3	21	54	7	159
" maculipalpis	7	11	-	24	2	-	2	6	26	16	94
" squamosus	4	7	-	11	3	1	2	1	19	1	47
" marshalli	3	3	-	7	7	-	-	3	15	3	41
" ardensis	1	3	1	8	3	2	-	3	9	-	30
" gambiae	-	4	-	9	-	1	4	1	9	-	28
" listeri	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
" nilli	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" natalensis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
" theileri	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
" rufipes	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals:	269	367	43	945	520	103	107	337	1884	122	4697



7. WATER SUPPLY:

Throughout the year the quality of the water system, as ascertained by weekly chemical and bacteriological analysis, has been consistently good. The City Council has adopted a scheme for impounding an additional supply on the Umgeni River near Petermaritzburg. The estimated capital outlay of this scheme approximates one and three-quarter millions.

The high standards of purity are indicated by the subjoined analyses, taken at random:-

(a) Chemical:

<u>Colour</u>	Good	<u>Sediment</u>	Nil
<u>Turbidity</u>	Nil	<u>Re-action</u>	0.5 Alk.

A N A L Y S I S

(Result expressed in parts per 100,000)

Total Solids	...	...	...	...	10.56
Loss on Ignition	.	...	...	...	1.88
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	3.10
Nitrates and Nitrites	..	...	...	...	Nil
Saline Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.004
Albumoid Ammonia	.	...	...	...	0.008
Total Hardness	.	...	...	...	2.60
Permanent Hardness	.	...	...	...	1.27
Iron	...	...	...	...	Trace
Poisonous Metals	.	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Bacteriological:

				<u>B. Coli</u> <u>Present in.</u>	<u>B. Coli</u> <u>Absent in.</u>
Bulwer Park	...	...	...	-	100.0 c.c.
Medwood Gardens	.	...	...	100.0 c.c.	80.0 c.c.
Mitchell Park	...	...	...	-	100.0 c.c.
Umbilo	...	...	...	-	100.0 c.c.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

Congella	1.	3,000,000)	
	2.	3,000,000)	In reserve.
	3.	650,000)	
	4.	650,000)	

7,300,000 gallons.

Botanic/...

					7,300,000	gallons
Botanic Gardens	...	...	...	...	3,000,000	"
South Ridge	...	...	...	...	3,000,000	"
Stella	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	"
North Ridge	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	"
Ridge End	...	...	...	...	2,000,000	"
Northdene	1.		500,000	gals.		
Northdene	2.		829,500	"		
High Level	3.		<u>100,000</u>	"	1,429,500	"
St. Thomas Tank	...	...	...	...	300,000	"
Trematon Reservoir	...	...	...	...	300,000	"
Clairwood High Level	...	...	...	...	20,000	"
Durban North High Level	...	...	...	...	20,000	"
					<u>21,369,500</u>	"

(iv) PURIFICATION:

The raw water is treated with Alumina Sulphate for the purpose of sedimentation before filtration.

Slow sand filters are in operation at both the Umlaas and Coedmore Works, and the Shongweni Works include the rapid gravity type.

In all cases the effluent from the Filters is sterilised by treatment with liquid chlorine on the most modern principles and with completely effective results.

(v) The average daily consumption is in the vicinity of 11,000,000 gallons and although the actual capacity of the existing works is approximately 15,000,000 gallons per day, the safe average from the river is 12 million gallons per day.

(vi) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:

Regular bacteriological and chemical examinations were made in the laboratory situated at Northdene Filters, and weekly tests are made at the Government Laboratory in Durban, yielding results comparable with those of any other water supply in the world. The Durban standard of negative Bacillus Coli in 100 c.c. is the highest standard sought anywhere.

WATER SUPPLY:

The number of water supplies approved during the year was 68 and the number condemned 11.

8. NIGHT-SOIL, SLOP WATER AND REFUSE : (By courtesy of Cleansing Superintendent).

REFUSE:

Number of Carts in use:

Rubbish Carts	...	...	...	...	39
Motor Freighters	.	...	...	...	12
Street Clenasing Carts	..	...	...	...	16
Carts for depositing sand on tips	...				3
Tank Carts for removal of night soil					1
Lorries	-do-		-do-		2
Stationary vans	.	...	...	...	1

Materials Removed (Cub.yds):

Rubbish	...	...	...	...	...	194,749
Street sweepings	..	...	...	...	...	38,230
Manure	...	...	...	...	...	56
Sand (for covering tips)		...	...	...	...	32,327

Distribution of Materials at Various Tipping Sites (Cub. Yds.):

Site	Rubbish	Street Sweepings
Destructor	14,908	
Botanic Gardens	-	7,094
Near Shires Barracks	12,994	468
Umbilo River	16,138	3,238
McDonald Road	2,268	6,054
Argyle Road	33,720	9,494
Harvey Road	6	3,712
Brickhill Road	114,613	7,246
Gale Street	-	32
Jameson Crescent	102	624
Randles Road	-	268
TOTALS:	194,749	38,230

Premises Served by Contractor - House Refuse:

Mayville	445
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NIGHT SOIL:

Pails Receiving Attention:

Old Borough	175
Umhlatusana and South Coast Junc.	1675			
Mayville	...	...	...	887
Sydenham	...	...	...	735

DEAD ANIMALS DISPOSED OF AT BURIAL GROUND:

Horses	...	...	...	...	37
Mules	...	...	...	...	16
Donkeys	...	...	...	...	9
Cattle	...	...	...	...	19
Pigs	...	...	...	...	1
Buck	...	...	...	...	2
Total:					84

and in addition carcasses of numerous cats and dogs.

FLY PREVENTION:

Fly poison mixture used (Gals)	64,600
Fly gum used (Lbs.)	1,027

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE REMOVAL:

A daily, bi-weekly or tri-weekly service, as necessity demands, is rendered to all premises within the old borough area.

Apart from a bi-weekly service to some 445 house premises in Mayville District - a service in force at the date of incorporation - no refuse removal service is rendered in the Added Areas. Repeated and insistent requests and demands are being constantly received from residents in these Areas and it would appear necessary in the near future for a refuse removal service to be instituted in, at least, the more congested parts of the incorporated areas.

In Sydenham and at Durban North, private enterprise offers a removal service to those residents who are prepared to pay for it.

Materials removed:

In the Old Borough area a total of 194,805 cubic yards of refuse was collected, removed and disposed of.

Staff:

1 Chief Overseer, 4 Overseers (also controlling the street cleaning services in their respective districts) and 84 Indian collectors are employed in this work.

Vehicles:

12 Motor Freighters and 42 carts are employed daily in house-to-house collection of refuse.

Dead Animals:

The removal and disposal of carcasses of dead animals is carried out under this Section. A total of 84 were dealt with during the year. (Horses 37, Mules 16, Donkeys 9, Cows 12, Bulls 2, Oxen 2, Calves 3, Pigs 1, Buck 2) and in addition the carcasses of numerous dogs and cats.

STREET CLEANING:

The thoroughfares of the City are swept in accordance with the dictates of necessity, viz: twice daily, daily, bi-weekly or tri-weekly, while the principle areas receive constant attention from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily after the early morning cleaning by the regular gang of scavengers.

For the convenience of the public and to prevent littering as far as possible, street orderly bins, suitable inscribed as to their utility, are placed in prominent positions on the main thoroughfares, and it is pleasing to record that the 60 so placed are made considerable use of by the public.

In the incorporated areas the main thoroughfares only are at present receiving attention. A staff of 20 Indian scavengers being employed in the five added areas.

Materials removed:

From within the Old Borough area 38,230 cubic yards of street sweepings were collected and disposed of during the year.

Staff/.....

Staff and Plant:

Under the direction of the 5 European Overseers controlling the Refuse removal service are 224 Indian scavengers while 16 horse-drawn carts and 9 small hand carts are employed in this work.

REFUSE DEPOSITING SITES:

All depositing sites are now under one control and considerable improvement has been effected. At the miscellaneous tip on the Eastern Vlei, at which all privately removed trade refuse is dumped, roadways have been constructed of old materials and considerable levelling of the site carried out.

Ten sites are in use departmentally at which 179,841 cubic yards of house refuse and street sweepings have been received and handled in the reclaiming of low-lying and swampy land. In this connection 32,327 cubic yards of sand were used in covering the refuse dumped.

Approximately 9 acres have been reclaimed in this way during the year.

Staff and Plant:

1 European, 24 Indian Labourers and 4 carts are daily employed throughout the year, while the supervision of the smaller tips is carried out by the Overseers.

Added Areas:

The tipping site at Randles Road used in connection with the Mayville Contract rubbish removal service, and also the private removal service tip at Sydenham are under the supervision of the Department.

FLY DESTRUCTION:

The work of fly destruction at all refuse depositing sites has been systematically carried out together with measures for preventing fly breeding.

Constant spraying of all rubbish on arrival at the tipping site is maintained and in this connection 64,600 gallons of arsenite of soda mixture, prepared by the Department, has been used together with 1027 lbs. of fly gum (tanglefoot) used in portable wood and iron shelters or "death houses".

Staff:

5 Indian labourers under the supervision of the Overseers are constantly engaged in this work.

9. MEAT SUPPLIES:

The usual routine inspections of butcher shops etc. were carried out. A total of 2,937 visits were made throughout the year.

10. MILK SUPPLIES:

84 Dairies and 6 milk depots were licensed during the year, being an increase of 2 dairies and 1 depot as compared with last year.

The following major improvements at registered dairies have been effected during the year.

Cowsheds.

Three new brick cowsheds have been erected to replace structures not approved by the Department.

Two sheds at other dairies have been reconstructed and increased in size in order to meet licensing requirements.

Milkrooms:

Three dairies have been equipped with new brick milkrooms and in another instance the milkroom has been enlarged at the request of this Department in order to satisfactorily cope with the requirements of the business.

Washrooms:

At four dairies new or increased washroom accommodation has been provided for the cleansing of dairy utensils, while provision in the form of improved washing facilities has been made at other four dairies.

Water Supply:

The Corporation water supply has been laid on to three dairies during the year, and increased storage tanks provided at a further three, where the Corporation supply is not yet available.

Steam Sterilising Apparatus:

Steam sterilisers have been installed at three dairies, whereby dairy utensils can be properly treated with steam, as a valuable aid to cleanliness.

Milk Coolers:

Milk cooling equipment on the intensive principle has been installed at two dairies. At another an ordinary water milk cooling plant has been provided.

Cold/...

Cold Storage Rooms:

The two dairymen who have installed intensive cooling plants have also provided cold rooms in conjunction therewith, which enables them to maintain their product at uniform low temperatures in the intervals between milking and delivery periods, an invaluable asset to the producer having regard to local climatic conditions.

Servants' Housing:

Suitable accommodation for the housing of dairy employees has been provided at eight dairies in place of the dilapidated and insanitary shacks which, in the majority of cases, formerly existed.

Servants' Bathing and Sanitary Accommodation:

Seven dairymen have provided suitable bathroom facilities for the use of their dairy employees, and ten have made provision for proper sanitary accommodation.

The work of the Municipal Veterinary Officer (Dairies), Col. A.F. Harber, continues to be of the greatest value in cleaning up Tuberculosis among dairies herds and in improving dairy animal health and hygiene generally. Six animals suffering from clinical Tuberculosis were discovered and slaughtered. Four of these were survivors of the 1932 Tuberculin Test.

The phase of dairy control concerned with improving the environment of milk sold as raw, appeared to be nearing its natural close. The next stage to be concentrated on concerns the maintenance of supplies in conformity with grade standards.

Many supplies sold as raw are still "sub-grade", in the matter of bacterial purity, especially on the B. Coli count. Seventy per cent. of the raw milk supply fails to conform to the minimum standard for B.Coli (absent in one-tenth of a c.c.). A greater measure of conformity in the grade purity will, for the future, be insisted upon so that dairy licences can be endorsed for the grade of milk which the dairy is shown by sampling to be capable of producing.

11. OTHER FOOD SUPPLIES:

FOOD ANALYSIS:

During the year the undermentioned food samples were submitted for analysis, viz:-

No. of Samples	Nature of Article.	No. of Samples Genuine.	No. of Samples deficient in quality or adulterated.
247	Milk	228	19
3	Cream	3	-
2	Ice Cream	2	-
3	Sausages	3	-
1	Mince Meat	-	1
1	Dripping	1	-
1	Honey	1	-
1	Cayenne Pepper	1	-
8	Butter Ghee	4	4
4	Vegetable Ghee	4	-
1	Coffee	1	-
1	Baking Powder	1	-
1	Curry Powder	1	-
1	White Pepper	1	-
1	Butter	1	-
276		252	24

Legal/...

Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of ten milk samples found to be deficient in quality or adulterated.

In the remaining nine cases the deficiency was slight or the explanations forthcoming were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant no further action other than to warn the vendors to improve the quality of their product.

The average quality of the City Milk Supply, including those under standard, for the period ending 30th June 1936 was:

<u>Milk Fat</u>	<u>Solids not Fat</u>	<u>Total Solids</u>
3.463%	8.625%	12.088%

The quality of the City Milk Supply has, therefore, been well maintained throughout the year.

Two hundred and forty-five milk samples were submitted during the period under review for bacteriological examination, 100 of which were further examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacillus. One sample disclosed the presence of Tuberculosis infection in the milk and the animal affected was subsequently located and destroyed.

46.5 per cent. of milk samples examined for bacteria showed less than 30,000 organisms and 78 per cent. less than 200,000 organisms per c.c. indicating that a considerable general improvement in the cleanliness of milk production.

Some time ago the Department had reason to believe that a certain amount of misrepresentation was being resorted to in respect of the sale of Butter Ghee, a commodity largely used by a section of the community.

A number of samples were subsequently procured for analysis, when it was discovered that certain vendors were retailing an article known as Vegetable Ghee, which contained no butter fat, and foisting it on to the unsuspecting purchaser as genuine Butter Ghee.

Four prosecutions were instituted for the sale of Vegetable Ghee represented as Butter Ghee, the offenders signing an admission of guilt in each case, which had the desired effect of causing the practice to

abandoned.

Dairies and Cowsheds, Etc:

Six hundred and nine inspections of dairies and milk depots selling milk within the City (including Greater Durban) were made during the year.

Dairies and Cowsheds:

No. of Milk Depots	...	...	...	6
No. of approved Dairies and Cowsheds within the Boundaries of Greater Durban.				
European	...	...	...	53
Indian	...	...	...	19
No. of approved Dairies and Cowsheds without the Boundaries of Greater Durban but licensed to sell milk within the City.				
European	...	...	...	4
Indian	...	...	...	-

The number of approved European owned dairies remains the same as last year, while the approved Indian owned dairies show an increase over last year.

The improvements effected at the instance of the Health Department during the year are summarised as follows:-

Cowsheds:

Within the boundaries of Greater Durban, new or erected to replace existing buildings	...	...	...	...	...	2
Without the City	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cowsheds reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unsatisfactory grooming of cows warnings given	...	...				7

Milkrooms:

(a) Erected	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) Fly screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

<u>Washrooms</u> for washing dairy utensils:	4
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Water Supply:

Dairies connected to Durban Corporation supply	...	...	3
Supply otherwise improved	...	...	3

Steam Sterilising Equipment:

Installed:	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilisers not regularly used warnings given	...	...				12

Milk Cooling Equipment:

Intensive Milk Cooling plant installed	2
Water-operated coolers	1

<u>Servants Quarters Erected:</u>	8
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<u>Bathing Facilities Provided</u>	7
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<u>Sanitary Conveniences Provided:</u>	10
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12. CHILD HEALTH:

Report by Dr. K. McNeill, Medical Officer in Charge.

The accompanying figures show the work done at the various Child Health Centres in Greater Durban during the year 1935-1936.

Arrangements have now been made to carry on Clinics in the outer areas by means of the new Mobile Clinic, and from the 1st July sessions will be started in the following centres:

Wentworth, Bellair, Sea View, Mayville, Puntan's Hill, Overport; Red Hill, Merebank and Durban North.

The Mobile Clinic has been equipped with demonstration apparatus similar to that at the Stationary Clinics so that the work will be carried on on the same lines.

Gratifying features of this year's work are:

- (1) The low Infant Mortality Rate - 40.47 per 1,000 births for Europeans and 80.80 for Coloureds, and -
- (2) The exceptionally low Maternal Mortality Rate - .69 for Europeans and 3.36 for Coloureds.

With regard to Supervision of Midwives, attention has been focussed on the work of untrained midwives. All the untrained European and Coloured women practising midwifery in Durban have now attended a course of instruction given by Sister France - Supervisor of Midwives.

One hundred and fifty-one Indian women who were practising midwifery, but who had had no previous instruction in midwifery have now attended classes, passed the test examination which I hold for them and purchased bags from the Department.

The work of these women is kept under constant supervision by the Supervisor of Midwives.

There are many more Indian women still practising midwifery who have had no instruction in midwifery, but these will be given instruction as and when this can be managed.

Special Features of this Year's Work:

1. Attempt to reorganize the Durban Day Nursery and Children's Home.

In November 1935 I was asked by the Child Welfare Society to come back on their General and Day Nursery Committees, help them to reorganize the work of their Day Nursery and take medical charge of this home.

After getting permission from the City Council I expressed myself willing to do so under certain specified conditions which were agreed to. I spent a great deal of time drawing up a scheme of reorganization which would make this home a mothercraft training centre and nursery school, and spoke at various meetings about the objects of the scheme. The scheme was approved by the Child Welfare Society.

In order to carry out this scheme satisfactorily I allowed one of the Department's best Health Visitors to leave the service of the Durban Corporation in order to become Matron of this institution

and/...

and help with inaugurating this scheme. I took medical control of the institution as from 1st April 1936.

In July 1936 the Child Welfare Society rescinded all their previous resolutions for reorganizing the Day Nursery into a Mothercraft Training Centre and Nursery School and reverted to carrying on a Day Nursery.

The Health Visitor who only undertook the post of Matron because she was informed that the institution was to be a training school has now been left without employment.

I have once more severed my connection with this institution.

This incident has, unfortunately, taken up a great deal of my time which might have been more profitably spent.

2. In April 1936 a resolution was passed by the Public Health Committee forming a Sub-Committee to deal with all Child Health activities. This Sub-Committee should be a valuable help in discussing future Child Health policy.

3. On several occasions during the year I brought to the notice of the Public Health Committee the need for extending the scope of the Child Health Section if the work which is being done is not to be wasted, and asked for the appointment of two Physical Culturists and one Domestic Science Teacher on the Child Health Staff.

The reasons for making this suggestion were:-

- (i) The poor condition of health of pre-school children as seen at the Durban Child Health Centres.
- (ii) Health Statistics - particularly those dealing with school entrants which show that in spite of the activities carried on for years at Child Health Centres the number of school entrants who suffer from some physical or mental defect is still between 40 and 50 per cent.
- (iii) The number of expensive institutions which have had to be established for curing or treating diseases known to be preventable.

From these and many other facts it would seem that owing to the gaps in the chain of official health and educational facilities the mothers of the present generation are failing badly in their task of bringing up their own families.

This failure appears to be due to the lack of instruction to boys and girls in dietetics, physical culture, hygiene, domestic science and parentcraft.

Municipalities, by establishing Child Health Centres, appear to have undertaken the health education of the individual from conception to school age.

They have, however, so far only provided satisfactorily for instruction in dietetics and hygiene from conception to two years of age.

I hoped that with the aid of Physical Culturists and a Domestic Science Teacher, instruction in those subjects might have been provided for our potential mothers by the Child Health Section, through such

organisations/...

organisations as the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade, the Red Cross Brigade, the Girl Guides, etc., which would have helped these girls to realise the enormous importance of Mothercraft as an occupation. I also hoped to institute classes of Physical Culture for Expectant Mothers and for Toddlers.

The Public Health Committee approved of such appointments in principle but did not advocate their being made this year. I hope at some near date the scope of the Department's work may be extended in the manner indicated.

4. During the year a Child Health Exhibit has been made in the Section on somewhat novel lines. This Exhibit shows the whole of Child Health work in the form of a Fairy tale. It is hoped by means of this Exhibit and by the booklet which accompanies it, to interest children as well as mothers in the underlying principles of Child Health work.

This Exhibit is to be shown at the Johannesburg Empire Exhibition.

5. Several new Child Health leaflets and pamphlets have been drawn up for use in the Section.

6. During the year I broadcasted two courses of Child Health lectures from the Durban Broadcasting Studio, and gave addresses on the Child Health movement to the Annual Meeting of the South African Medical Association at Grahamstown, and the Health Conference at Capetown, and the Goodwill Club, and the Durban Christian Council.

These are the main features of the work which has been carried out in 1935-1936.

* * * * *

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Coloureds</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Natives</u>
Total Medical Sessions	356	50	105	70
Total Ante-natal Sessions	59	31	91	64
Total Attendances at Clinics	17,091	2,790	4,608	2,470
New cases out of above number	1,408	304	964	741
Number of Infants under one year attending Clinic	706	155	397	255
Total attendance of infants under one year	6,139	960	1,614	716
Number of expectant mothers attending Clinic	147	37	192	138
Total attendance of expectant mothers	212	53	320	261
Number of Test Feeds given	394	28	64	47
Number of mothers instructed in treatment of minor ailments	938	193	383	243
Number of Health Talks and demonstrations given	1,137	38	180	215

- - - - -

<u>No. of Cases Referred:</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
To Doctors	4	-	3	-
To Hospital	49	15	56	41
To District Nurses	17	1	-	-
To Societies	44	5	16	3

* * * * *

Food/...

FOOD DISTRIBUTED:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
No. of cases receiving dried food at reduced or cost price	C.W.S.	16	46	7
No. of cases receiving dried food free	98	20	35	5
Amount of dried food sold - lbs.	31	179½	464½	23½ lbs
Amount of dried food given free - lbs.	1571	367½	1204½	29½ "
<u>CASES PASSED FOR DAY NURSERY:</u>	71	-	-	-

* * * * *

B I R T H S:

NOTIFICATIONS:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Durban	951	133	621	324
Greenwood Park	131	2	124	42
Sydenham	60	26	318	54
Mayville	40	19	404	77
Umhlatuzana	72	7	32	19
South Coast Junction	79	21	59	39
Imported	192	15	78	401
TOTAL:	1,525	223	1,636	956

REGISTRATIONS:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Durban	1,036	173	794	288
Greenwood Park	146	10	355	43
Sydenham	38	34	553	91
Mayville	39	29	561	133
Umhlatuzana,	76	13	157	28
South Coast Junction	98	38	589	59
Imported	220	15	79	852
TOTAL:	1,653	312	3,088	1,494

Table showing ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS occurring among residents in Durban and Greater Durban, during the year;-

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Durban	41	42	-	207
Greenwood Park	-	2	-	28
Sydenham	3	5	-	48
Mayville	1	10	-	66
Umhlatuzana	1	2	-	13
South Coast Junction	3	8	-	24
TOTAL:	49	69	-	386

Still/...

S T I L L B I R T H S

NOTIFICATIONS:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Durban	32	1	19	37
Greenwood Park	3	-	10	3
Sydenham	1	4	14	3
Mayville	-	1	14	11
Umhlatuzana	3	-	-	4
South Coast Junction ...	1	-	5	4
TOTAL:	40	6	62	62

REGISTRATIONS:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Durban	38	6	-	-
Greenwood Park	-	1		
Sydenham	2	4		
Mayville	-	1		
Umhlatuzana	6	3		
South Coast Junction ...	1	-		
TOTAL:	47	15	-	-

I N F A N T I L E M O R T A L I T Y

DEATHS.

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Durban	40	10		
Greenwood Park	6	-		
Sydenham	2	5		
Mayville	2	3		
Umhlatuzana	3	1		
South Coast Junction ...	5	5		
TOTAL:	58	24		

EUROPEAN INFANTILE MORTALITY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infantile Deaths during 1935-36	33	25	- 58
Registered Births during 1935-36	737	696	- 1433

This equals 40.47 deaths per 1,000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for GREATER DURBAN.

Coloured/...

COLOURED INFANTILE MORTALITY

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infantile Deaths during 1935-36	12	12	- 24
Registered Births during 1935-36	156	141	- 297

This equals 80.808 deaths per 1,000 births and represents the "INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE" for GREATER DURBAN.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

OLD BOROUGH

European	-	38.61
Coloured	-	57.80

Number of above Deaths who attended Clinic or were visited by Health Visitor :-

GREATER DURBAN:	European	19
	Coloured	4

Attended only.		Health Visited only		Health Visited and Attended.	
Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.
1	-	9	4	9	4

M A T E R N A L M O R T A L I T Y

Number of deaths from causes due to childbirth:-

<u>GREATER DURBAN:</u>	European	1
	Coloured	1
<u>DEATH RATE:</u>	European	.69
	Coloured	3.36

MATERNAL DEATHS ATTENDED BY:

Midwife throughout.		Doctor		Both		Nursing Home or Hospital		Total for year 1935-36.	
Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.	Eur.	Col.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1

Causes/...

CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS:

			<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>
Auricular Fibrillation	...	...	1	-
Haemorrhage and Shock	...	...	-	1
		TOTAL:	1	1

H E A L T H V I S I T O R S ' W O R K

INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR:

<u>First Visits - Feeding:</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Breast	698	219	695	154
Mixed	57	12	31	4
Artificial	87	13	68	9
TOTAL:	842	244	794	167

Re-VISITS - Feeding:

Breast	550	194	113	515
Mixed	439	133	53	144
Artificial	743	159	253	49
TOTAL:	1,732	486	419	708

OLDER CHILDREN:

First Visits	165	44	59	3
Re-visits	3,052	1,297	583	309
TOTAL:	3,217	1,341	642	312

OTHER VISITS:

	<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Expt. Mothers</u>	<u>Mater-nal Deaths</u>	<u>Puer-peral Fever.</u>	<u>Opth. Neon.</u>	<u>Insp. of Lav.</u>	<u>Wasted Visits</u>	<u>Repts. to San. Office</u>	<u>Con-tacts.</u>
E	21	54	209	1	4	9	62	2,018	9	7
C	4	23	57	-	1	1	27	511	2	-
A	33	41	22	3	3	4	21	337	-	-
N	11	6	-	2	-	1	-	649	-	-
66	69	124	288	6	8	15	110	3,515	11	7

TOTAL VISITS:

First Visits - Infants	...	...	2,047
Re-visits - Infants	...	...	3,345
Older Children	...	...	5,512
Other Visits	...	...	4,054
Total:			14,958

Total/...

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Total number of Infants under one year visited	1,063	299	823	244
Total number of expectant mothers visited	138	32	8	-

A N T E - N A T A L W O R K .

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Number of expectant mothers attending Clinic	147	37	192	138
Total number of attendances	212	53	320	261
Number of above cases attended by Municipal Midwives	15	7	21	15
Number of above cases referred to Hospital for confinement	21	4	9	40

M U N I C I P A L M I D W I V E S

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Total number of cases for year	15	7	21	15
Total number of ante-natal visits	50	21	24	76
Total number of post-natal visits	273	113	274	225
Number of Infant Deaths	-	-	1	1
Number of live births at full term	14	7	20	-
Number of stillbirths at full term	1	-	2	2
Number of premature live-births	-	-	-	-
Number of premature stillbirths	-	-	1	-
Number of abortions	-	-	-	-
Number of emergency cases	5	-	3	-
Number of maternal deaths	-	-	-	-
Number of doctors called in to assist Midwives	2	-	-	-

PREMATURE BIRTHS:

Asiatic - One was born at 6½ months (macerated Foetus)

Greater/.....

European Infant Deaths from Enteritis - Feeding

Nestle's Milk	Nutrine and Cow's Milk	Dried Milk	Total
4	3	2	9

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SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

<u>No. of Practising Midwives</u>	<u>E.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>A.</u>	<u>N.</u>
No. of trained midwives practising in Durban	65	4	1	5
No. of trained midwives who have ceased to practise in Durban	18	2	-	-
No. of trained midwives whose names have been removed from the list	-	-	-	-
No. of untrained midwives practising in Durban	19	6	151	1
No. of untrained midwives who have ceased to practise or who cannot be traced	3	-	6	-
No. of untrained midwives whose names have been removed from the list	-	-	-	-
No. of untrained midwives - deceased	1	1	4	-
No. of women practising midwifery, who have been warned not to practise unless they apply to be put on the list	4	1	9	-

Inspection of Bags, Equipment, Registers, etc.
at Child Health Department.

No. of inspections of trained midwives	41	4	1	3
No. of inspections of untrained midwives	35	8	685	1

Visits:

Visits paid to midwives in their homes	89	7	49	-
Supervision of confinement cases with untrained midwives	4	4	49	-
No. of ante-natal visits with untrained midwives	16	1	7	-
No. of post-natal visits with untrained midwives	36	13	114	-
No. of false alarms	3	1	42	-
No. of ante-natal Clinics attended by untrained midwives	6	-	44	67

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GREATER DURBAN - EUROPEANS

CAUSE:	Weeks			Months			Total Under 1 yr.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Premature Birth	18	-	1	2	-	-	21
Congenital Debility	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Malformation of Heart	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	2	3	4	9
Other Diseases of the Stomach	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Intestinal Obstruction	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Broncho Pneumonia	-	1	-	2	1	2	6
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infantile Convulsions	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Influenza	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Tetany	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other diseases of the kidney and annexa	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other diseases of the skin and its annexa	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of the Myocardium	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
TOTAL:	27	1	2	12	6	10	58

GREATER DURBAN - COLOURED

CAUSE	Weeks			Months			Total Under 1 yr.
	0-1	1-2	2-4	1-3	3-6	6-12	
Premature Birth	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Congenital Debility	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Injury at Birth	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Broncho Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lobar Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Infantile Convulsions	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tetanus	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Syphilis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sudden Death	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOTAL:	8	1	-	5	4	6	24

TUITION:

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Asiatic</u>	<u>Native</u>
Number of lectures to untrained midwives	-	-	26	-
Number of Demonstrations to untrained midwives	43	34	116	-
Number of times Maternity Film shown to midwives	2	-	7	-
Number of untrained midwives attending classes	23	5	109	-
Number of untrained midwives examined	16	2	53	-
Number of untrained midwives passed examination	15	2	47	-
Number of untrained midwives failed examination and referred for further tuition	1	-	6	-

* * * * *

Practising Indian Midwives' Bags are examined every month.

Indian Midwives are interviewed daily and their Maternity Bags replenished.

Maternity Bags are sold to Indian Midwives who have attended the full course of lectures and passed the examination by the Child Health Section, at 12/6d. (Less than cost price).

The fees paid to Subsidised Indian Midwives during the year amounted to £6. 0. 0.

Takings for Maternity Bags	£30	5	10
Takings for Dressings for Bags	£12	10	7
			Total:£42	16	5

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EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO SERVICE.

Twenty-one new entrants to the Municipal Service were medically examined.

* * * * *

NURSING HOMES

Twelve Nursing Homes were inspected during the year.

* * * * *

13. PROSECUTIONS:

Law or By-Law relating to:	Cases	Con- victions	Dis- missals	Fines
Sale of Milk without licence	10	10	-	£27 0 0
Other contraventions - Dairy by-laws	5	5	-	15 0 0
Milk below standard	5	5	-	10 0 0
Manufacture, storage and sale of food	5	5	-	8 0 0
Regulations re: Sale of Food (Sec. 113 P.H.Act)	4	4	-	14 0 0
Adulteration of coffee.	1	1	-	2 0 0
Non-Compliance - Closing Orders	13	11	2	17 0 0
Overcrowding of dwelling premises	3	3	-	8 0 0
Use of Laundry for sleeping purposes	1	1	-	1 5 0
Mosquito prevention	7	7	-	11 0 0
House drainage	7	7	-	11 0 0
Building By-laws	4	4	-	10 0 0
Nuisances - General	11	11	-	12 0 0
Totals:	76	74	2	£147 5 0

14. OTHER MATTERS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION:

General Improvements to Premises, etc:

Internal conditions - premises cleaned and renovated	555
Lighting and ventilation improved/provided	120
Roofs renewed/repared	83
Roof gutters and downpipes renewed/repared	203
Defective walls repaired	83
Wood floors replaced by concrete	24
Sundry repairs and improvements to premises	221
Defective floors repaired	42

Foodstuffs:

Measures to protect foodstuffs	135
Proper cooking facilities provided	4

Housing:

Illegal housing of Natives discontinued	53
Overcrowding discontinued	26
Use of unauthorised structures as sleeping places discontinued	168

Sanitary Conveniences, Washing Facilities, Drainage, etc:

European water closets installed	6
Native water closets installed	35
Water closets - defective fittings renewed/repared	284
Privies - wood floors replaced by concrete	31
Privies - defective fittings renewed/repared	78
Privies - defective and unsatisfactory pails removed/repared	26
Premises connected to public sewer	4
Defective drains, fittings, etc. renewed/repared	314
French drains provided	79
French drains - defects remedied	38
Discharge of waste water into street discontinued	138
Choked drains - referred to City Engineer	86
Premises - yards, water closets, etc. cleaned	2124
Yards paved/draind	18
Yard paving repared	24
Wash-up sinks provided	14
Tiling of walls at rear of wash-up sinks	30
Tank water provided	5
Corporation water connected to premises	23
Defective water service repared	83

Sundry Nuisances, etc:

Anti-Rodent measures	161
Anti-Mosquito Measures	656
Fly and other nuisances abated	266
Deposits of refuse in unauthorised places removed	191
Refuse/manure receptacles provided/repared	237
Eradication of bugs	45
Keeping of poultry in contravention of law, discontinued	102
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance, discontinued	54
Vacant lands, etc., cleared of overgrowth	588
Smoke nuisance abated	18

Inspections carried out:

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Night and Early Morning</u>
Hotels, boarding and lodging houses	2,945	16
Restaurants, eating houses and tearooms	3,377	37
Bakeries	193	3
Butcheries	2,835	102
Dairies, milk-depots and cowsheds	609	-
Laundries	700	12
Markets	441	-
Offensive Trades	446	-
General	54,023	164
	65,569	334

Complaints received and investigated	861
Notices issued : (a) personal	6,988
(b) written	7,386
Reports on applications for licences	7,606
Matters referred to other Departments by letter	2,395
Inspections of cyanide fumigation	853

Offensive/.....

OFFENSIVE TRADES:

Chemical Works	...	...	...	1
Breweries/Distilleries	...	...	...	3
Sugar Mills/Refineries	...	...	...	1
Manure/Fertilizer Works	...	...	...	4
Slaughter Houses - Abattoirs	...	...	...	3
Soap Works	...	...	...	6
Woolwashing works	...	...	...	1
Paper Works	...	...	...	1
Destructors, Depositing Sites etc.	...	...	...	14
Hides, Skins and Wool	....	...	...	31
Storing/Mixing of Fertilizers	...	...	...	5
Wattle Bark Factories	...	...	...	5

15. HEALTH AND SANITARY STAFF:

Administration:

1 Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.H.Gunn, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Asst. Medical Officer of Health	Dr. G.D.English, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.
1 Senior Clerk, 4 Clerks	4 Typistes, 2 Juniors.
2 Messengers.	1 Indian Interpreter
	4 Indian Messengers.

Sick Leave Control:

1 Asst. Medical Officer	Dr. D.H. Hooper, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)
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Infectious Diseases Hospital:

1 Matron	Miss E.M. Ewels.
8 Sisters and Staff Nurses	1 Night Supr., 4 Sisters, 3 S/Nurses.
14 Temporary Nurses.	1 Indian Sirdar
1 Cook-housekeeper.	18 Indian Orderlies
1 Seamstress.	1 Indian Maid.
1 Typist.	1 Native Cook.
	3 Native Watchmen.
	3 Native House Boys.

Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis:

1 Infectious Diseases Inspector	Mr. C.C. de Lucey, Cert. R.S.I.
1 Health Visitor.	Miss M.J. Alexander.

Dairy Section:

1 Veterinary Officer	Lt.Col. A.F. Harber, M.R.C.V.S.
1 Dairies Inspector	Mr. A. Michie, Cert. R.S.I.

Maternity and Child Welfare:

1 Medical Officer in Charge	Dr. K. McNeill, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
1 Asst. Medical Officer	Dr. M. Alper, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.
3 Midwives	2 Indian Messengers
8 Health Visitors.	1 Indian Midwife
3 Clerk-Typists and E. Assistants.	1 Native Cleaner.
1 Clinic Superintendent.	
1 Motor Driver.	

Inspectional/...

Inspectional:

1 A ctg. Chief Health Inspector
18 Asst. Inspectors.

Mr. F.W. Holmes, Cert. R.S.I.

Anti-Mosquito Sanitation:

1 Inspector in Charge

Mr. J.W. McGreavey, Cert. R.S.I.

1 Asst. Inspector.

1 Laboratory Assistant.

1 Clerk 7 Patrolmen

4 Asst. Patrolmen

8 Fumigators Temp.

3 Overseers 2 European Scouts

2 Drivers

7 Relief Workers.

2 Sirdars - Indian

26 Indian Labourers 2 Native Indunas.

21 Native Labourers.

Cleansing, Laundry and
Disinfecting Station:

1 Superintendent.

3 Disinfectors.

1 Assistant Laundryman.

1 Laundry Assistant.

1 Motor Driver.

1 Junior.

49 Indian Dhobies and 3 Native Labourers.

Anti-Plague:

1 Rodent Overseer.

Mr. F. Drake, M.B.E.

6 Ratcatchers.

* * * * *

(a).

REPORT, B.

HOUSING:

Flat-building continued to dominate the provision of new housing for Europeans and to a lesser degree Indians. During the year 76 plans were passed for the erection of flat-blocks valued at £364,406 as compared with 452 plans for detached dwellings valued at £211,339.

Housing Improvement and Slum Elimination.

Two methods were employed to improve housing in those fringes of the town proper which are occupied mainly by Indians and Natives. In the case of individual insanitary properties owned by the more substantial type of Indian, the threat or issue of closing orders under Public Health By-law No. 30 and notices served under the Public Health Act effected the demolition of 401 dwellings and the satisfactory reconditioning and repair of 877 dwellings.

Caution must be displayed in the use of this selective method inasmuch as slum conditions are merely displaced, not eliminated by the dishousing of families who are unable to obtain or provide alternative accommodation for themselves. In the case of some of the poorer Indian tenant-families, accommodation has been made available through the erection of two-storey flat-blocks in the central town area. To these, certain families displaced from slums in the Added Areas have gravitated. Incidentally a bad feature in the planning of the town flats for Indians has been the small proportion of the ground area left clear for yard space. A more generous allocation of yard space must be made for Indian-occupied flat-blocks than for those occupied by Europeans who can afford electric cookery and outside laundering and who are generally of the small-family or childless class. A by-law is being drafted for the purpose of adjusting this anomaly, on the basis of zonal discrimination.

A number of families, particularly Natives, displaced by slum elimination action under By-law No. 30, have migrated to the 'squatter' settlements/...

(b).

settlements adjoining and in some cases, within the City boundaries, as for example at Blackhurst Estate, Mayville. No control of this type of slum propagation seems to be exercisable by the use of any existing building or public health by-law. Only appropriate schemes of re-housing, to be let at rentals within the capacity of the intended occupiers to pay, can meet the case. Once sub-economic schemes of the kind are initiated, it will become possible to tackle the poorest aggregations of slums in the Added Areas - but not until then. Meantime, in the more-developed portions of the Added Areas, the pressure - through By-law No. 30 - for improvement or demolition, is being applied wherever the circumstances permit. In general, results have been encouraging and are, perhaps, best reflected in the remarkably improved appearance of such suburbs as Mayville and Sydenham.

Slums Act Procedure:

Six areas have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health as suitable for treatment under the Slums Act.

The subjoined table reflects the locality and population affected.

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Size in Acres.</u>	<u>No. of Families in Occupation.</u>	<u>Total No. of Persons.</u>
1. Orient Lane, Mayville.	19	152	682
2. Riverside, Umgeni, Greenwood Pk.	39	318	1310
3. Tika Singh Place, Sydenham	12	119	485
4. Archary Rd., S.C. Junction	15	77	378
5. Clairwood Main Rd., S.C. Junction	130	474	2175
6. Bell Street, Point	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	33	135

The affected population is racially constituted as follows:

	<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Persons in Families</u>	<u>Single Persons</u>	<u>Total No. of Persons.</u>
Europeans	2	7	1	8
Asiatics	878	3909	202	4111
Natives	259	795	109	904
Coloureds	34	123	19	142
Totals:	1173	4834	331	5165

(c).

Of the six areas, only two - Orient Lane, Mayville and Riverside, Umgeni, have so far been dealt with by the Council. In the former case, Council resolved to declare the area a slum and to seek the Minister's approval for the declaration and for the subsequent expropriation of the site. In the latter case, the Enquiry Committee is at present considering an offer by the owners to undertake a scheme of improvement.

Apart from overcrowding, the slum problem in Durban is practically confined to Indian and Native families who are housed either (a) in overcrowded insanitary tenement or apartment houses on the fringes of the town proper i.e. urban slums, or (b) in collections of primitive shacks located along the river-banks or tucked away in outlying corners near the City boundaries i.e. suburban slums. The Mayville and Point schemes aforesaid are examples of the former type and the remaining four schemes exemplify the latter.

As a rule, the occupiers of the urban slums are in steadier and better-paid employment than those of the suburban-type, who are mostly casual workers, market-gardeners, hawkers, etc. In both types, there is a proportion who favour slum-life not from necessity, but from choice and there is of course, the usual parasitic element who exist by illegal and immoral practices. Nevertheless, it can be stressed with conviction that the great majority of Indian and Native slum-dwellers of the family type are hard-working, law-abiding people who would justify any and every reasonable effort towards improvement of their social condition generally and their housing conditions in particular.

Whichever method of slum elimination or improvement is adopted, it becomes daily more obvious that the organization of re-housing facilities must precede slum clearance. What is wanted is a system or method of re-housing, not merely the provision of a few odd housing schemes rushed up on the spur of the moment and without due regard to the necessities of basic design, lay-out and amenities. Sub-economic housing is a new problem for local authorities and too much care cannot

be/...

(d).

be exercised in adjusting the means to the end. The first necessity is to design a standard type of house and lay-out, planned for health and convenience on the most economical lines. A dwelling consisting of two rooms and kitchen, locker-room, with electric light and water laid on, communal sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, sited on a small piece of enclosed land, is the ideal to be aimed at in the standard plan for sub-economic housing.

In choosing a site, that which entails least cost of development should be selected. The building lots should be laid out so as to make the fullest use of hardened and drained road-frontages. "Lung" spaces should be provided conveniently for children's playgrounds whilst ground for recreation and allotments should be located at the periphery of the scheme.

Having settled on the standard house plan and standard layout for the sub-economic house, the next question is locality. Sites should be selected in the closest possible proximity to industries likely to provide steady employment for the sub-economic tenant-family. This is the best means of ensuring that the sub-economic renter will become a diminishing liability on the local authority which provides him - at no little cost to itself - with the first stepping-stone out of the economic slough of slumdom. Certainly, any policy which would tend to perpetuate the sub-economic renter as a static or increasing liability on the local authority cannot be sound.

The fixation of rentals should reflect the capacity of the tenants to pay, a factor which will vary at the time of first occupation and also later, as conditions of employment and earning capacity improve. Unless this principle be recognised, the lowest economic grade of slum-dweller will be the last to benefit by re-housing and the first to suffer hardship by slum-clearance.

The market-gardener type of slum-dweller should not be displaced from the proximity of his holding unless to a site possessing equivalent/...

(e).

equivalent facilities for the carrying on of his agricultural occupation. Re-housing will fail in its object, if it compels a radical interference with the basis of living and means of support to which the slum-dweller has been accustomed and habituated.

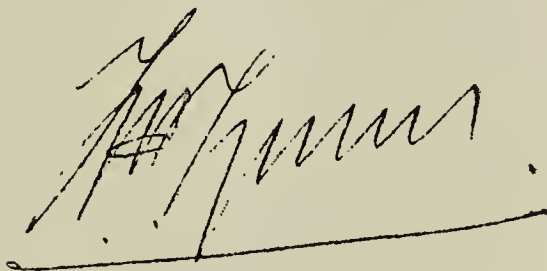
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APPRECIATION:

I take ~~this opportunity to express to you Sir,~~ to the other members of the City Council, to the Town Clerk and his Staff and to the Staff of my own Department, grateful thanks for the loyal co-operation and support afforded me during the past year.

I am, Sir,

~~Your obedient servant,~~

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'G.H. Gunn', written over a horizontal line.

G.H. GUNN, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

